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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Perhaps it is not too late to restore Texas to Mexico. Cleveland, Gresham & Co. should take this under consideration.

If the Hawaiian monarchy is restored Claus Spreckels can afford to keep Cleveland and Gresham in sugar the rest of their natural lives.

The men whom the Republican party should let alone are those who are now trying to commit their friends to their support as candidates.

A Republican newspaper sent to wavering men during the winter months will make more Republicans than all the efforts of committees in the month of October.

If it is true that Mr. Bynum has decided not to run for Congress again next fall, he may be classed with those prudent men "who foresee evil and escape therefrom."

A mugwump paper refers to those "intense people who call the flag 'Old Glory.' ' Yes; one Gen. William T. Sherman was "the intense people" who used the words. But he never pulled it down.

The President has recalled the commission of one of Sheehan's friends appointed surveyor of customs, because he was charged with participating with the roughs who strove to prevent a fair election.

The Washington Post asks what the would think of ex-Vice President Morton as a Republican presidential candidate. In reply the Journal has to say that it would support him with zeal and pleasure.

One by one the Democratic members of the ways and means committee have withdrawn from the daily conferences, it is said, until only Wilson, Bynum and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, remain. These three are in favor of free trade.

Now that the friends of the deposed Bourbons in Europe are reported to be raising large sums of money to assist the rebel Brazilian admiral, the administration, if it is American, will see if this report can be verified, and act accordingly.

During the last fiscal year Attorney-general Smith's office drew from the treasury \$24,273.90-or almost as much as the offices of the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer combined. That is because of the wretched fee system and a greedy official.

Mr. Harrison was appointed surveyor of Kansas City by the President in the face of the protest of Representative Tarsney and other Democratic Congressmen. This may do as revenge, but it will not win the Missourians from the worship of their fetich, the free coinage of silver.

On Monday night immense mass meetings were held in Brooklyn and Albany, N. Y. for the purpose of devising measures to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of frauds in the recent election. Great earnestness was shown, and the prospect is good that some rascals will get their deserts.

The prominence of Governor McKinley is the sequel of the stupidity of a Democratic Legislature which gerrymandered him out of Congress by putting him into a hopelessly Democratic district in 1890. In the late election he received 15,000 more votes than any other previous candidate.

The Missouri delegation, with a single exception, is angry with the President and Secretary Carlisle because "a man who is a friend of the policy of the administration" was made collector of internal revenue at Kansas City rather than one indorsed by the delegation Thus Mr. Cleveland is punishing the free-silver men.

The Methodist preachers in Brooklyn and vicinity are investigating the charges against Boss McKane, and if they are maintained he will be deposed from the church. The Methodist preacher does not believe that a man is fit to be a member of that church who either favors prize fighting or ballot-box frauds.

The proposition of Chairman Gowdy that the Republican State central committee shall have a permanent headquarters in this city is one which the State committee at its coming meeting should adopt. The committee has records, lists of names, documents and other property of value which should be kept for use from year to year. The committee should keep, for those who apply, the current political literature, and furthermore, a great party should have a headquarters which Republicans coming to the capital can visit. The expense would not be much greater than it now is for quarters for the campaign.

The independence of Texas was achieved mainly by Americans, and the Secretary of State of that day did not stigmatize them as

same. The Texans elected Henry Smith, an American, provisional Governor, Sam Houston, a native of Virginia, commander-inchief, and appointed Col. S. F. Austin, a native of Missouri, commissioner to the United States. The President and most of the members of the provisional government in Hawaii were also of American birth or descent. But here the resemblance ceases. The provisional government in Texas was recognized, and she was finally taken into the Union. The provisional government in Hawaii is to be overturned and the monarchy re-established.

EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

It is by no means improbable that the next advices from Honolulu may show that Mr. Cleveland has violated the Constitution and made himself liable to impeachment, His whole course in the Hawasian matter has been one of usurpation and disregard of constitutional methods. The appointment of a special commissioner to a country where he already had an accredited minister was an extraordinary step, and conferring on the commissioner "paramount authority" was unconstitutional. In doing this Mr. Cleveland assumed the right by virtue of his personal authority, and without consulting the Senate, to appoint an official who should outrank one appointed by and with the advice and consent of the

Another arbitrary act of Mr. Cleveland's was withholding the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter till after the adjournment of Congress and concealing from that body the fact that he had such a letter, and that he was about to take a step that might involve grave international complications. Secretary Gresham's letter to the President on that or the following day. Congress was then in session. This letter advised the overthrowing of a government which had been recognized by the United States and the restoration of monarchy. Yet, with the letter in his hands, and with the full intention of carrying out its important recommendation, when he was formally waited upon by a committee of both branches of Congress informing him that Congress was ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make, Mr. Cleveland replied that he had no such communication. He deceived Congress. He was playing a game and wanted to "go it alone." His treatment of Congress was an act of bad faith.

But there is strong probability that Mr. Cleveland will be guilty of an offense much more serious than either of those mentioned, and one which, if committed, will make him liable to impeachment. He has sent a minister to Honolulu with instructions to restore Queen Liliuokalani. This cannot be done without overthrowing the provisional government. It makes no difference how that government was established, it is the only government in the islands. It is the de facto government, and has been recognized, through their ministers or consuls, by the governments of Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, Japan, China, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Chili, Mexico and Peru. To everthrow this government will be an act of war. To restore the Queen by force will be an act of war. If Mr. Cleveland's minister uses as much force as a single marine in carrying out his instructions, if he even makes a display of force by landing marines to compal the provisional government to abdicate its functions, it will be an act of war. Under the Constitution Congress alone can declare war, and if Mr. Cleveland uses any force whatever or makes any show of force in carrying out his scheme of restoring the monarchy he will be usurping a power that belongs to Congress alone, and will be liable to impeachment. There is absolutely no room for doubt on this point. By every principle of international law the provisional government of Hawaii is as much an established government to-day as the oldest government in Europe. The question of its origin is not in issue. Even if, as is falsely claimed by Secretary Gresham, it was established by the forcible intervention of United States troops, that would not affect the question. It is the only legal government in Hawali, and has been recognized as such by the representatives of all foreign powers. To overthrow such a government or compel it to abdicate its functions by a display of force or by threats would be an act of war and would subject the President to impeachment. We shall know in a few days whether Mr. Cleveland has been guilty of this crowning act of usurpation.

THE UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERSIMP. Three of the five receivers of the Union Pacific railroad as now constituted represent the government, while the others represent the leading stockholders. The purpose of the government seems to be to cut off a number of branches which have been leased to the great loss of the main line and to correct many abuses which have crept into the management of the property. The government is interested to the extent of \$51,000,000 of the bonds, whose interest it has guaranteed, and which it will be compelled to redeem when they come due. The Union Pacific was the first of the transcontinental lines. In fact, it may be said to have demonstrated the feasibility of the construction of such roads. Since the completion of the Union Pacific three through lines south, and practically three lines north of that road have been constructed, consequently, while the original line may have its advantages, it cannot be nearly so valuable a property as it was when it was the only line or when there were but two others. While Jay Gould yet managed, or mismanaged, the Union Pacific, he paralleled it with his Missouri Pacific and used it to depreciate the value of the road in which the United States is directly interested. As a theorist, Charles Francis Adams showed no capacity to improve the property, but left it in a more hopeless condition than when he took it.

And now the road has been put in the hands of receivers. A railroad receivership is merely a temporary expedient. Either the property is sold to the highest bidders

ment. The revolutionists in Hawali did the it is apparent that they can meet its obligations to its creditors. If the Union Pacific shall be cut clear of the nonpaying branches, which have practically bankrupted the property, it may be restored to the stockholders, but the chances are that it will fall into the hands of the government, which is responsible for the payment of the bonds. With six other lines, it is scarcely possible that the Union Pacific can be sold for the amount it owes the government. If there should be no bidders the government would have an elephant upon its hands. Of course, it would not undertake to run the road, as a few people would have the government do, but would lease it. Altogether, the fact that the government has a majority of the receivers and that the men who are operating the line have expressed a purpose to favor any policy which will enhance the value of the property lends a new interest to the affairs of the Union Pa-

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY.

In ordering the building of additional

sewers and pavements as rapidly as condi-

tions will admit the Board of Works is do-

ing a double service to the public-first, in

providing needed improvements, and, sec-

ond, though not least in temporary importance, in providing work for the unemployed. The problem which now demands immediate attention from the citizens of Indianapolis is that of securing relief for this large and increasing class of its residents. The most satisfactory method for all concerned is that of offering remunerative employment. The city, as a municipality, is doing its part in this direction, and with weather in any degree favorable hundreds of men will have work on the streets. But the city cannot give work to all who need it. It is the duty of all firms, corporations and private individuals to supplement this action by offering employment where it is in their power to do so. Some of them have done so, the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, for instance; but others may do more. Work that will keep them from starvation is what those in distress want, not charity. Giving this work is the truest charity, and it is at the same time the best policy, in a selfish sense, for the employing class; for unless the work is found for these people needing it their condition will become such that sheer humanity will require money contributions from every man woman with a dollar to spare, these to be continued through the winter or longer. This kind of aid is not needed now, and is not desired by the self-respecting workingmen of whom the population of Indianapolis so largely consists, and who have done so much to build up the town. It i not a time for emotional generosity, but for caim and judicious business propositions. There is distress, plenty of it, and a prospect of greater, but men want work with which to supply the wants of themselves and their families. There is none of the pauper spirit among them; they are ablebodied and industrious, and ask odds of no one when opportunity for labor is open. But in providing this opportunity and offering it to those who need it most, concerted action is necessary. Societies and individuals who wish to engage in this inportant and pressing work must organize their forces and operate under a regular system and a recognized head. Without this system, and with every society proceeding upon a separate plan, the greatest confusion will result and more harm than good be accomplished. The Commercial Club has seen the need of this organization, and its plan, outlined in another column, is in accord with the Journal's views. Unity of action is the first thing to be secured, and to this end no time should be lost in co-operating with the clab by al interested in the matter. It is of no consequence what organization controls the proceedings, so long as harmony is secured and one plan adopted and adhered to. It is not a time for jealousies or for a thought as to what men or what organizations may gain most credit for the work in hand. It is a serious situation that now confronts the city, and prompt action is necessary. Those who fall into line speedily and do their utmost to alleviate the distress of their less fortunate fellow-citizens in the most practical way will deserve the greatest praise.

the fact that the Democratic defeat in New York was accomplished in spite of the use of large sums of money for campaign purposes. Tammany can raise a fund so large from its unnecessary and well-paid place holders that, if money could carry an election, it would seem to have all that is necessary. In addition to assessing its officeholders Tammany extorts large amounts of money from the companies who hold franchises through its favor, and from the liquor interests. The host of employes of the State, and, as it appears, a large number of corporations, pay tribute to the machine and thus are released from their full

FAILURE OF A CORRUPTION FUND.

The New York Tribune calls attention to

share of taxation. Weeks before the election it was declared that the Democrats would win, if for no other cause than that they had an abundance of the sinews of war. On the other hand, the Republicans never had so little money as this year. There was not an official upon whom the State committee could call for a contribution, while the conditions were not favorable to collecting money from Republicans generally. Nevertheless, the Republicans got out an unusually full vote for an off year, while nowhere did the Democrats. with their abundance of money, rally a full

vote except in one or two cities like Albany, where the repeater violated the law with impunity. The experience of recent years leads to the conclusion that much of the money spent in campaigns is thrown away. Money is necessary to maintain an official organization, to pay for printing and speakers, and to compensate men for making poll lists, etc. The amount required for such legitimate purposes is large, but there anpears to be a growing feeling that the

large sums of money paid to a class of

professionals who demand money at the

outset and all along, and who sulk and

rate, the result in New York, like the result in this city, proves that elections cannot always be carried by an immense campaign fund. A good cause and a first-class ticket are the most potent factors in winning political victories.

THE VETERANS ARE NOT FOOLS.

A large portion of the leaders of the Democratic party have always banked heavily upon the ignorance and prejudice of the American masses. Sometimes they have been benefited by such imposition and sometimes they have lost. It helped them in 1892, when they shouted "Homestead," and went up and down declaring that the protective tariff simply made millionaires of manufacturers, and that capitalists and manufacturers were the foes of the people. In short, they assailed capitalists very much as the pardoned Anarchists did in their speeches in Chicago last Sunday. In 1893 these leaders could not have repeated that imposition, and they are not likely to do it in 1894. Senator Voorhees is an adept in this sort of thing. He has never made a speech in which he did not assume upon the ignorance and prejudice of the people. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, has been a good second for Mr. Voorhees in playing upon the assumed ignorance of the people. Both of them are announced to have in view a fresh attempt to delude the veterans. They are going to attack Hoke Smith and his pension policy. They will flay him alive, and they will denounce the present policy of the Pension Bureau Do these Senators assume that they can

as Hoke Smith's. deceive the veterans by such tactics? If they do they insult the intelligence of the mass of them. Hoke Smith is but a Secretary in the Cabinet of a man who treats all his heads of departments as clerks. The policy of the pension department was decided upon by Mr. Cleveland before he made Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior. The present policy was not adopted until the President knew all about it, even if he did not outline it. Even if it had been adopted without his knowledge he could have it changed by a five minutes' consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The pension policy of the administration was advocated by all the Cleveland, mugwump and most of the Democratic organs as soon as he was elected, and until the declaration of the National Encampment of the Grand Army. It is the policy of Mr. Cleveland in his first administration continued into the present. Hoke Smith is merely the executive officer of Mr. Cleveland-that, and nothing more; every intelligent veteran in the land knows it, and they know it so well that if every Northern Democrat in Congress should berate Hoke Smith and denounce the pension policy as his, they will jeer at these Democratic humbugs for attempting to deceive

The Kennebec Journal republishes the address delivered by Minister Stevens before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce June 1, 1893, and the address delivered by him at the Augusta Opera House, June 29, 1893. In both of these addresses he states positively that the troops of the Boston had nothing to do with precipitating the Hawalian revolution. "They never lifted a finger in aid of the fallen monarchy," he says, "or the rising provisional government. The former sought its aid, but neither party had the least assistance of force by Captain Wiltse and those under his command. All assertions to the contrary, by whomsoever uttered, are audacious falsehoods, without a semblance of truth." In another place he states that after the Queen had been deposed her fallen ministers came to him and begged to know if he could not use the United States forces to sustain her. "My answer," he says, "was what you can readily suppose it must have been-that the United States soldiers were on shore for specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in aid of the fallen monarch, nor with those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new government." These positive statements of Minister Stevens wil be believed by the American people, unless the administration can produce better evidence to the contrary. Mayor Denny is said to have under consideration the propriety of recommending

general reduction of salaries in the city government. Such a measure would be attended with some difficulty now, though it is not impossible of execution. The charter provides that no salary shall be changed after the election or appointment of a person to office until his term expires, or his office is vacated. Under this salaries can provision increased be reduced nor during an incumbent's term office. The only way to get around it would be for the official to resign or be removed until such time as a reduction could be made. It is to be regretted that the matter was not presented to the first meeting of the Council held on the day of Mayor Denny's inauguration. A reduction of 10 per cent, in all salaries would have been a popular measure, and if it had been done before a single appointment was made there would have been no trouble. None of the Mayor's appointees would have declined, quite a sum of money would have been saved, and the pledges of economy and retrenchment made during the campaign would have been redeemed at

It is fortunate for the success of the Cléveland-Gresham monarchical scheme that there is no submarine telegraph to Honoluiu. If there were the members of the provisional government would have been prompily advised of the storm of indignation raised in this country by the disclosure of the restoration scheme and would be assured of the sympathy of a large majority of the American people in resisting it. As it is, they are cut off from communication with the rest of the world, and, finding themselves trapped, may surrender at the first demand of Mr. Cleveland's minister.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune tells of a man who gave up a business position worth \$2,500 a year and accepted a "aliens." One of the first things they did the property is sold to the highest bidders threaten to go over to the enemy if their position under Tammany for \$1,500 a year, they would surely hide their own faces ago, they would surely hide their own faces and paid a bonus of \$3,000 for obtaining it.

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it has been growing less for years. At any | make money by the operation. Of course, he expected to make himself whole by perquisites or stealings. In New York, as elsewhere, Democracy is a tax.

> The Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express says there is no doubt that Democratic Senators and Representatives are able to restore to the pension rolls without producing any evidence whatever the names of Democrats who have been suspended. The correspondent adds:

This assertion indirectly comes from Senator Voorhees, who intends shortly to denounce Hoke Smith's anti-pension policy. Not long ago one of Senator Voorhees's clerks went to the Pension Office and de-manded that Zeb Smith and Peter Schaff, of Terre Haute, Ind., the home of the senior Senator from that State, should be restored to the pension rolls. He declared that these pensioners were good Democrats: that there had been no real proof that they should be suspended, and that if they were not immed'ately restored Senator Voorhees would arise on the floor of the Senate and "take the roof off of this Pension Office," or words to that effect.

During the campaign similar charges were made by Republican papers in Ohio and evidence given to sustain them.

The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) pays-its respects to Secretary Gresham in this wise: Mr. Walter Q. Gresham wants the Democratic party to restore the monarchy in Hawaii. The Democratic party has not been in the habit of restoring monarchies anywhere, and, as Mr. Gresham is not a Democrat, he may have made a mistake in this

It is possible that this new-fledged Democrat may have mistaken the temper of the party, but that remains to be seen. As Mr. Cleveland has given the word, it is probable the party, with one accord, will cry "cuckoo."

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Perhaps Judge Gresham's hand needed another queen.-Logansport Journal. The Cleveland administration is going down in infamy and disgrace .-- South Bend

President Cleveland has probably discovered that it is a "condition and not a theory" that confronts his scattered forces. —Connersville Times.

The Democratic party started out on an unpatriotic and unamerican course thirtythree years ago and is keeping up its gait with the aid of a few renegade Republicans. -Muncie Times.

sents nothing, it is unanimous about everything. Everybody outside of it is against it unless it be some one who is American only in name but foreign in principle:-Seymour Republican. We cannot yet hold the Democratic party

While Cleveland's administration repre-

responsible for all that Cleveland does, nor Cleveland responsible for all that the party wants to do, for they are not always in harmony, by a good deal, and it is difficult to tell which is the worst.-Terre Haute Any tariff law changes the prices of arti-

cles in common use. It therefore affects

not only producers and consumers but every

merchant of the Nation. Contracts and orders will wait for a decision. Every dealer, great or small, will be impatient for a settlement.-Shelbyville Democrat The Republicans of this State are looking forward to the next campaign with confidence which, in our opinion, is based on sound judgment. Grant county, which has steadily increased its Republican majorities

at every election for eight years, will continue her good work. We confidently count on 2,000 plurality next fall.-Marion Repub-Mr. Gresham must hold a deep grudge, indeed, when he is willing to humiliate the people of two nations-even if one of them is a small one-before the world in order to gratify an inordinate piece of spite. Alas, Walter Q. Gresham! How are the once mighty now fallen. Never before has there

big.-Warsaw Times. The publication of that Hawallan letter by Secretary Gresham is a compliment to the discrimination and judgment of the Republican party in turning him down as a presidential candidate. He is too small a man to fill the position he now holds, to say nothing of elevating him to an office of the dignity and importance ' the presidency.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

been a display of littleness on a scale so

Mr. Veorhees is credited with a purpose to roast Secretary Hoke Smith's pension policy at the next session of Congress. In lambasting the Secretary he should not overlook the fact that the latter, after all, is only Mr. Cleveland's man, and that it is unlikely he is doing anything to discredit or wound the old soldiers waich his principal does not approve of, if, indeed, he does not dictate.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

The country has had a foretaste of what free trade involves, and a foretaste is enough. It wants no more. Its curiosity as to what would happen if the Democrats were placed in absolute control of government had been national satisfied, and even satisted, and now it evidently desires nothing so much as to return to the days of Repub lican ascendency, when, as it now realizes in sorrow and repentance, it was so much more prosperous than it then appreciated. --Richmond Palladium.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Napoleon, who rarely gave attention to details, but laid plans for others to execute, had very small and perfectly formed hands, with taper fingers.

In Texas they are debating whether farmers would not better live in villages, as they do in Germany and Switzerland, driving out to their fields roundabout. This would reliave the monotony of farm life.

Charles Lonk, of Maine, has just recovered a telescope that belonged to his father, who was lost at sea twenty-three years ago. The telescope had been picked up by a fisherman, and has since been in many Mrs. Kendal is quoted as saying to

group of young girls who were questioning ber: "My father used to say that no woman could succeed upon the stage who was not beautiful. I do not agree with my dad in everything, and I don't agree with him in this statement. Many actresses who have been famous, and favorites, have also been hard favored. In Chicago there are upward of 45,000

Afro-Americans, 90 per cent. of whom have come from the Southern States in the past decade. They have among them twenty-two lawyers, twelve doctors, four newspapers, and preachers enough to save them all from "the wrath to come." They are engaged in all the professions and many of the important business industries of Chicago.

Oliver Dugent, who lies at his home in Baltimore alive, but with a broken neck, thus describes his condition: "When I fell I knew I was badly hurt and could not talk. I did not experience much pain until I reached the hospital, where I underwent an examination, and the pain was utterly beyond description. Then gradually it left me, until now I have absolutely no sensation whatever.

The calm philosophy of the Oriental is epitomized in this Persian proverb. Every timid, nervous woman should write it in letters of fire upon her memory: "On two days you need not be anxious about your life-the appointed day and the unappoint-

"On the first neither balm nor physician can Nor thee, on the second, the universe slay." Louis Green Stevenson, son of Vice President Stevenson, and Miss Helen Louise Davis are to be married at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Bloomington, Ill., of which Mr. Stevenson is a member, at 8 o'clock p. m., on Nov. 21. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Mueller, pastor of the Unitarian Church, of which Miss Davis is a member. The bride-to-be is the daughter of W. O. Davis, editor of the Pantagraph, one of the stanchest Republican papers in Illinois.

People who object to the injection of a little vaccine virus into their veins may read with profit the following extract from Mrs. Crossland's recently published memoirs: "Could modern opponents of vaccination," says Mrs. Crosland, "only behold the countenances, marred almost out of resemblance to the human face divine, which

more or less marked by the ravages of smallpox. Certainly for sixty years I have seen nothing comparable to the cicatrized faces so common in my childhood. Ladies so afflicted habitually wore the thickest vells out of doors."

Madame Patti's reappearance in New York, already twice postponed on account of her illness, was to have taken place Monday night, but has been again put off till next Saturday. Madame Patti suffered severely from seasickness on her voyage over, and after her arrival, in a weakened condition, took a severe coid, accompanied by inflammation of the air passages, and is still confined to her room. The illness is not considered serious, but the diva has always made it a rule not to sing unless she is in good voice, and that is one of the ways in which she has kept her unequaled voice so long and has never been heard to sing otherwise than perfectly.

THEY FAILED AGAIN

Roby Promoters Make Another Attempt to Incorporate.

Governor Matthews States His Position -No Opinions Asked of the Attorney-General.

Yesterday Messrs. Champaign, Knotts and attorney Gregory, all of Hammond, Ind., came down to the Secretary of State's office with amended articles for the incorporation of the Roby fighting institution, or, in other words, the Roby Athletic Association. Their effort yesterday, however, met with no better success than the one made some days ago while the Governor was away. Before Governor Matthews started away he anticipated this attempt to file articles whereby the company might get its property away from its receiver, and cautioned Secretary Myers to hold it off on technicalities until he returned, and to do this Mr. Myers questioned that portion of the articles which related to the capital stock under which the company asked to file. The articles designated \$1,200 as the amount of their capital stock, while, as a fact, the Governor, on passing through Roby, had seen with his naked eye no less than \$10,000 worth of property in sight. The articles were so arranged that the Hammond people might sublet the property to whoever they chose, without being responsible for the subletter's actions.

The Secretary of State asked the Hammond gentlemen to file their affidavits to the effect that no prize fighting should be permitted and that the association was to be incorporated for no other purposes than those named in the articles, but they would not do so. He then sent them away emptyhanded, as before. Governor Matthews was asked as to what turn the matter would now take, and answered frankly that he hardly knew, but that under the writ of supersedeas granted the athletic company they had filed their bond for \$50,000 and had obtained possession of the property, and that this application to file new articles was virtually an attempt to renew the existence of the old club. Originally, when "Governor" O'Malley had approached him on the matter of incorporating the club, he had argued the extravagant expense to which he intended to be that Governor Matthews might take some interest in the establishment as a State institution, and had informed him that said expenditures would be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. This all went to show, the Governor said that the present proposed company was not acting in good faith in representing their capital stock as being no more than \$1,200, and it was plain to see that they were not only endeavoring to hoodwink him, but were trying to rob the State of its hardearned revenues. In order to make his position clear on the question, Governor Matthews said:

be taken to reorganize the association. requested, some days ago, the Secretary of State to withhold a certificate of incorporation until I could confer with him. This he has done, and so far as he feels justified in going by law Captain Myers will withhold his assistance to them. The gentlemen her to-day from Hammond offer different articles than first proposed, but place their capital stock so low that it certainly seems insufficient to accomplish what they set out in their articles, such as a gymnasium, boating, bathing and summer resort, etc. "Their capital stock was only placed at \$1,200, and this to assume ownership and control of property that has been estimated to cost \$50,000 or \$60,000. This seemed so absurd that the Secretary asked from them an affidavit that this absolutely represented the capital stock, and they refused. Altogether, it wears a suspicious look. their only intention is to give athletic and glove boxing contests they could secure the theaters in Chicago, and it looks preposterous that they should go outside Chicago, purchase a great barn of a building for this purpose. It creates the suspicion that for their crowds and profit they must depend upon the patronage of a certain element in the city of Chicago that would alone be satisfied with prize fighting, and of the brutal kind. There seems to be a pretty good-sized darkey in the woodpile. I will use every means I can to prevent its

"I do not know just what turn the Roby

matter will take. Fearing that steps would

The Governor said, further, that, suppose ing the company filed under the proposed articles, it would still be assuming the control of property now in the hands of the court, and if the court sustains the receivership all its attendant costs will become a lien on the property. If, however, they get their articles up in proper form, the Secretary of State could, of course, no long prevent their being filed, "and then," said the Governor, "the question would arise, 'could I put a stop to the matter at the expense of the State,' for you know such an expense as that would entail would be no small mat-

It was thought that the Attorney-general

might probably say something as to whether the Governor would have such a right or not, and a reporter for the Journal ventured to ask him that question, notwithstanding the opinions he has heretofore rendered on this point, but Mr. Smith had no opinions to offer when they were not solicited by State officers, so he said, and declared that he did not propose to get mixed up in the Roby matter. He then swore. It is whispered that the Governor has got along "pretty comfortably, thank you," without the Attorney-general's opinions in this matter, and that this fact has puzzled Mr. Smith so much that he sometimes works himself up to a frenzied state on hearing the word "Roby" pronounced in his hearing, and occasionally offers to throw reporters into his waste basket who date to speak to him on the subject.

CRACKED THE SAFE.

Burglar Gets in His Work in Full View of the Street.

A bold burglar cracked a safe in the china store of C. Schrader & Brother, at 74 East Washington street, last night, shortly after 7 o'clock, and secured several dollars in silver, a handful of pennies and a few old coins which Mr. Schrader values highly. The safe was opened within full sight from the street. About six months ago Mr. Schrader lost several hundred dollars taken from the same safe, which was blown open at that time. Since then he has felt that his pocket was better than his iron safe. The burglar did not know of this change in Mr. Schrader's plans, although he seemed to be very familiar with the premises, in his haste the professional gentleman falled to see that the big door of the safe was unlocked, and his disgust can only be imagined if he found this out after chiseling away until he tore out the combination lock. A broken end of his chisel he left in the cash drawer.

After scattering the contents of the safe on the floor he went towards the front end of the store and pried open another drawer. in which he found a handful of pennies. Mr. Schrader had a few dollars in a teacup near by. The burglar did not see the cup. Mr. Schrader left the store a few minutes before 7 o'clock, and he thinks the burglar must have been watching him through a skylight. Afterwards the fellow broke the class in the skylight and made his way inty 'he store. He went out the same way he came in. The police are working on the

New Corporations.

Articles were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State by the Manufacturers' Pipe Line Company, of Kokomo, capital stock \$1,000; by the O. M. Cockrum Company, of Oakland City, capital stock \$4,-600; by the American Press Association of Indiana, directors, William S. McClevey, John R. Rewland and John M. Parrington,